

# PRISONS (IRELAND).

COPY of GENERAL RULES as Settled and Approved by the LORD  
LIEUTENANT and the PRIVY COUNCIL on 29th August 1882.

## RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION, &c., OF CONVICTS.

### GENERAL RULES FOR PRISONERS.

1. WHEN prisoners are brought to the prison, notice of their arrival shall be given without delay to the Governor and Medical Officer; the officer first receiving them shall see that all the required documents are delivered with them; and no receipt in acknowledgment of their admission will be signed until these documents shall have been examined. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be reported immediately to the Governor, and a note thereof made on the back of the receipt.

Regulations to be observed when prisoners arrive at the prison.

2. Prisoners, on arrival at the prison, shall be searched, and made to wash themselves thoroughly, under such general regulations as may be recommended by the Medical Officer, and approved of by the superior authorities of the prison. They shall then be examined by the Medical Officer, and, when required, be kept separate until certified by him to be fit to be received among the other prisoners, or removed, if necessary, to the infirmary. Any instance of a prisoner being found medically unfit to have been sent to the prison will be immediately reported with the particulars in writing, to the Governor by the Medical Officer, in order that the circumstance may be reported without delay to the General Prisons Board, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant. Prisoners shall put on the prison dress, and, if necessary, have their hair cut short.

Proceedings on the reception of prisoners.  
To be executed and examined.

3. The Governor shall cause to be inserted in a book entitled "The Prisoners' Property Book," an entry (to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an officer of the prison) of any money, or other property delivered with or found upon the prisoner on his admission, or that may be sent to him afterwards, which money or other property the steward shall take into his possession, to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner when discharged from the prison; but any such money, or other property, may, at any time during the prisoner's confinement, be delivered to his friends, with the approbation of the Governor, under an authority signed by the prisoner, and attested by the Chaplain. Any prohibited articles introduced by prisoners, such as tobacco, or articles of food not authorised to be used in the prison, will be destroyed; money so attempted to be introduced, or that may be found on a prisoner or secreted by or for him, shall be forfeited, and carried to the credit of the public. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner may be received by the Governor as a deposit for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him or accounted for upon his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be docketed with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose in the steward's stores.

Property brought into prison how to be disposed of.

A ticket shall be given to each convict, as soon as possible after his reception into the prison, specifying whether any, or what money or other property has been received by the Governor on his account. This ticket shall be signed by the storekeeper and countersigned by the Governor.

Property ticket to be given to each convict.

4. After prisoners are received at the prison, the abstract of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners, as well as the notice which specially explains the direct effect of each prisoner's conduct on his present and future prospects, shall be read over to them by the appointed officer, and proper means will afterwards be taken by the Governor for making them acquainted with the purport and effect of such rules. A copy of this abstract and the "Notice" shall be suspended in each division of the prison, and in such other places occupied by the prisoners as may appear desirable.

To be made acquainted with the rules.

5. No prisoner shall disobey the orders of the Governor or any other officer, or treat any of the officers or servants of the prison, or any person who may visit the prison, or may be employed therein, or on the Public Works, with disrespect; or be idle or

Acts to be deemed offences if committed by prisoners.

negligent in his work, or absent himself, without leave, from Divine Service or Prayers, or behave irreverently thereof; or be guilty of swearing or any indecent or immoral expression or conduct, or of any assault, quarrel, or provoking or abusive language, or converse, or hold intercourse with any other prisoner, except as authorised by the prison rules; or cause annoyance or disturbance by singing, whistling, or making unnecessary noise; or pass, or attempt to pass, without permission, out of his cell or beyond the bounds of the ward or other place to which he may belong; or when at work, go without leave beyond the limits assigned for such work, or be idle at his work; or disgrace the walls or other parts of the prison by writing on them or otherwise; or deface, secrete, destroy, or pull down any paper or notice hung up by authority in or about any part of the prison; or wilfully injure any bedding or other article, or commit any nuisance; or have in his cell or possession any article not furnished by the establishment, or allowed to be in the possession of a prisoner; or shall give, or lend to, or borrow from, any other prisoner, any food, book, or other article without leave; or refuse or neglect to conform to the rules, regulations, or orders of the prison, or otherwise offend.

How to be punished.

6. The Governor may examine any persons touching such offences, and may order any prisoner so offending to be punished, by being closely or otherwise confined in a dark or light cell, or by being fed on bread and water only, or by both such punishments, for any term not exceeding three days; or by removal to a lower class; or by suspension for a time without actual removal of the privileges of his class; or, in case of necessity, he may place a prisoner in irons.

If any prisoner be guilty of an offence for which the punishment hereinbefore authorised to be inflicted shall be deemed by the Governor to be insufficient, on account of the enormity of the offence, or the repetition thereof, the Governor shall, without loss of time, report the same to the General Prisons Board, who are hereby empowered to punish such prisoner in such manner as is authorised by law.

Separate confinement.

7. The Governor shall have authority to place any prisoner in separate confinement in the cells provided for the purpose, for a period not exceeding 28 days; recording each case in which he may consider it necessary to exercise this discretionary power in his journal. If a longer period of separation should be deemed by him to be desirable, he will apply to the General Prisons Board, who will give such directions thereupon as they may deem expedient.

Means of employment and instruction, visits, &c.

8. Every prisoner in separate confinement shall be furnished with the means of employment, and moral and religious instruction. He shall be supplied with suitable books, and have as much exercise in the open air as the Governor shall direct, or the Medical Officer may deem necessary for his health. He shall be visited daily by the Governor, Chaplain, and Medical Officer, and shall attend Divine Service and daily Prayers, unless special directions, under particular circumstances, should be given.

Treatment of prisoners as to work, exercise, instruction, &c.

9. Every prisoner shall usually be confined at night in a small cell, and shall be employed, unless prevented by sickness, in such work as the Governor shall appoint, every day, except Sundays and the holidays of the Church to which the prisoner belongs, the hours of work in each day not to exceed twelve, exclusive of the time allowed for meals. No prisoner shall be employed in the discipline of the prison, or in the service of any officer or servant thereof.

Prisoners selected for cleaning the prison.

10. Prisoners shall be selected, under the Governor's directions, to attend to the cleanliness of the different parts of the prison, but always under the inspection of the warders or other officers or servants of the prison. Prisoners shall also be selected by the Governor to assist in the cook-house and baking, where they shall be under the charge of the baker and cook of the prison, or other person appointed to take charge of them.

Sunday cleaning.

11. On Sundays the cleaning shall be confined to what is strictly necessary for the order of the prison. The prisoners shall attend Divine Service, take such exercise in the open air as may be ordered by the Governor or Medical Officer, and read and receive instruction under the superintendence of the Chaplain on the days appointed by the Church to which the prisoner belongs. On week days the prisoners shall receive such school instruction as may from time to time be directed.

Washing, change of linen, &c.

12. The prisoners shall wash their hands and faces at such hours and as often daily as may be directed, and shall shave every second day at the appointed hours; they shall wash their feet or bathe once a week, as may be directed by the Medical Officer, and shall be allowed clean linen and clean towels once a week, and clean shirts once a month. Their hair shall be cut when required, so as to keep it quite close at all times. They shall be required to keep their cells, and everything therein, constantly neat and clean, and all articles in their proper places.

Bedding.

The bedding is to be frequently removed from the cells; to be aired under such regulations as may from time to time be established.

Prisoners not to see their friends unless by order signed by the Governor.

13. Prisoners shall not, during the period of their confinement, be permitted to see their friends unless by order in writing, signed by the Governor or other superior authority. The interview between the prisoners and their friends can only take place in the presence of an officer of the prison, for the space of twenty minutes, and in the rooms appropriated for that purpose, except in special cases to be determined at the discretion of

of the Governor. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the Governor and Chaplain, who shall forward or keep back the same, according to the nature of their contents; recording in their journals the reasons for withholding any letters. Letters to prisoners shall be brought to the Governor in the first instance, and be forwarded by him to the Chaplain for delivery; those from prisoners shall pass through the Chaplain to the Governor.

Letters to and from prisoners to be inspected.

14. Every prisoner may, upon reception, write one letter. The privilege afterwards of writing a letter or receiving a letter or visit shall be at intervals of three months, the first exercise of such privilege to take place three months after the prisoners reception, or being permitted to write a letter as above, and the succeeding intervals to be reckoned from the last letter or visit for the time being. Letters disapproved of will be suppressed, and the privilege for that turn forfeited, if the Governor judge the forfeiture necessary. In cases of misconduct the privilege shall be postponed or forfeited at the discretion of the Governor or other superior authority, the Governor recording in his journal all instances in which he may exercise this discretion. Events of importance to prisoners may be communicated to them at any other period by the Governor.

Times of writing and of receiving letters and visits.

The foregoing general rule shall be subject to the special rules as to letters and visits for each class.

Special applications under particular circumstances from prisoners of the first class, for relaxation of this rule as to letters and visits, will be favourably considered by the Governor and Chaplain, under such regulations as may from time to time be established.

Relaxation of rules as to letters and visits.

15. Any prisoner who at any time shall break prison, or who, while being conveyed to any convict prison, shall escape from the person or persons having the lawful custody of such prisoner, shall be punished by an addition, not exceeding two years, to the term of his sentence; and any prisoner who at any time shall attempt to break prison, or who shall forcibly break out of his cell, or make any breach therein with intent to escape therefrom, or shall escape or attempt to escape when at work outside the prison, shall be punished by an addition, not exceeding one year, to the term of his imprisonment.

Convicts escaping or breaking prison.

Attempting to escape or break prison.

#### RULES APPLICABLE TO MALE PRISONERS ONLY.

The following offences committed by adult male prisoners (that is, prisoners of 18 years of age and upwards) will render them liable to corporal punishment:—

Corporal punishment.

1st. Mutiny or open incitement to mutiny in a prison; personal violence to any officer or servant of the prison, or to a fellow prisoner, or threats of such violence; grossly offensive or abusive language to any officer or servant of the prison.

2nd. Wilfully or wantonly breaking the prison windows, or otherwise destroying the prison property.

3rd. When under punishment in a dark, refractory, or ordinary cell, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the prison, and any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.

4th. Corporal punishment shall in no case be awarded until after the inquiry upon oath, and in the presence of the prisoner, into the circumstances of the case. Full particulars of the inquiry shall, in each case, be entered in the Minute Book of the General Prisons Board.

5th. The order for the punishment shall be entered in the Order Book of the General Prisons Board, and the number of lashes to be inflicted shall, in all cases, be stated in such order.

6th. In no case of corporal punishment shall the number of lashes inflicted on an adult prisoner exceed 35, or on a juvenile prisoner 12.

7th. Corporal punishment, in the case of adult prisoners, to be inflicted with a "cat," or birch, and, in the case of juvenile prisoners with a birch rod; the instruments in both instances to be previously approved by the General Prisons Board.

8th. The Governor shall attend all corporal punishments, and shall enter in his journal the day and hour at which the punishment is inflicted, the number of lashes given, and any orders which be or the Medical Officer may give on the occasion.

9th. The Medical Officer shall have power to remit any portion of the number of lashes awarded.

10th. The Medical Officer shall attend all corporal punishments, and his instructions thereon, for preventing injury to health, shall be obeyed.

11th. In every case, before corporal punishment is inflicted, the Medical Officer shall ascertain that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo punishment.

12th. In the case of juvenile prisoners, corporal punishment may be inflicted for any repeated offence against the rules of the prison, or for any greater offence than the Governor is otherwise empowered adequately to punish.

## MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Strangers not permitted to see the prison unless by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

1. No stranger, except the Judges of the High Court of Justice, and such persons as may come with them, or unless accompanied by the Governor, shall be admitted to see any part of the prison or premises in the occupation of the prisoners, unless by an order from the Lord Lieutenant. Persons admitted to see the prison are expected to give their names and address, to be inserted in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Governor, and they are desired to abstain from any conversation, in the hearing of the prisoner, respecting the crimes for which they were sent to the prison.

Accidents from fire to be carefully guarded against.

2. The fire-engines and fire-plugs shall be kept in constant readiness for use, and worked periodically, to keep them in proper order, and accustom the officers to direct the prisoners how to use them with proper effect. The utmost care shall be taken by every officer or servant of the prison to guard against accidents by fire, from the lights, furnaces, &c., in and about the prison. It is their duty immediately to report any danger of such accidents that they may observe in any part of the establishment, and to use all possible means to prevent them. No lights or fires are to be left burning unnecessarily, or unattended to, in any part of the prison. No light is at any time to be carried about the prison, unless it be enclosed in a lantern; and each officer coming on duty during the night is to examine all parts of the prison, to see that they are safe from fire.

Orders to be observed in case of fire.

In case of a fire occurring in any building occupied by prisoners or contiguous thereto, safety to life is the main object to be attended to in the first instance; the secure custody of the prisoners and steps for extinguishing the fire will be the next consideration.

Dogs not to be kept. Rubbish, &c.

3. No dogs (except for security) shall be kept in the prison.

4. No trees shall be allowed to grow against the outer walls, and no rubbish or other article shall be laid against them.

Books for the use of prisoners.

5. No books shall be permitted for the use of prisoners, except such as are specified in lists to be from time to time sanctioned by proper authority.

6. All convicts may be photographed before release, for the purposes of identification. The man's name, offence, date of conviction and discharge and sentence, should be inserted on the photograph.

**SYSTEM of Classification to be adopted for all male convicts undergoing their first period of probation under their sentences on the 1st February 1881, and for all male convicts received into convict prisons after that date, and for all male convicts who, by reason of misconduct, have been or may hereafter be ordered by the General Prisons Board to be placed under this system.**

1. All stages and classes in operation previous to 1st February 1881, to be abolished for all such convicts.

2. A convict during the term of his imprisonment will be required to pass through the following classes, viz. :—

Probation class, one year, during which he must earn on public works 720 marks.

Third class, one year, during which he must earn on public works 2,520 marks.

Second class, one year, during which he must earn 2,920 marks.

Minimum period with good conduct and industry.

After which he will be eligible for promotion to the first class.

3. Every convict is thus required to remain in the probation class for a minimum period of one year, reckoned from the date of conviction, of which nine months will be passed in separate confinement.

4. If his conduct and industry are good, he will then be promoted to the third class, and so on to the second, remaining in each a minimum period of one year.

5. Prisoners detained in separate confinement for misconduct cannot be promoted to the third class until three months after they have become eligible for removal to public works.

6. The remainder of the term of his imprisonment will be spent in the first class, unless he is promoted to the special class, or degraded to any lower class, or sent to intermediate prison.

7. These classes will be kept quite separate from each other in the prisons.

8. Convicts in the PROBATION CLASS will be subjected, while undergoing separate confinement, to the special rules and regulations approved of for that class. On removal to

to public works they will continue in the probation class until they have completed 12 months, reckoning from the date of conviction, with good conduct.

Prisoners in the probation class will wear the ordinary convicts' dress without facings.

9. Prisoners in this class on the public works will be allowed no gratuity, nor to receive visits, nor to receive or write letters, except one letter on reception from separate confinement; they will be allowed one period of exercise on Sunday.

10. If their conduct and industry are either bad or indifferent, either in separate confinement or after their removal to public works, they will be detained in the probation class until they have earned an additional number of marks to that allotted to the period to be passed in probation.

11. Prisoners in the THIRD CLASS will wear the ordinary grey convicts' dress with black facings.

They will be allowed—

1st. To receive a gratuity of 12 s., being at the rate of 1 s. per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if their conduct shows that they deserve it.

2nd. To receive a visit of 20 minutes' duration once in six months, at such time as the Governor approves, care being taken that the stipulated number is not exceeded, and both to receive and write a letter once in six months, provided their conduct in *this class* has been good for at least two previous consecutive months.

12. Prisoners in the SECOND CLASS will wear the ordinary grey convicts' dress with yellow facings.

They will be allowed—

1st. To receive a visit of 20 minutes' duration, and both to receive and write a letter once in four months.

2nd. To receive a gratuity of 18 s., calculated at 1 s. 6 d. per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if their conduct shows that they deserve it.

3rd. To have two periods of exercise during Sundays.

13. Prisoners in the FIRST CLASS will wear the ordinary grey convicts' dress with blue facings.

They will be allowed—

1st. To receive a visit of half-an-hour, and both to receive and write a letter once in three months.

2nd. Prisoners in this class will be allowed a gratuity of 30 s., being at the rate of 2 s. 8 d. per month for 12 months, to be earned by marks until they have earned 3 l. altogether.

3rd. To be eligible, if their conduct and industry are good, and the total gratuity of 3 l. is earned, to be recommended, on discharge, for a further gratuity not exceeding 3 l.

4th. To be allowed three periods of exercise on Sundays.

14. No convict is to be promoted to the first class until he can read and write, except in special cases, which must be approved of by the General Prisons Board.

15. SPECIAL CLASS:—

No convict is to be admitted into the special class till he is within 12 months of his release, and has passed through the first class with exemplary conduct.

Convicts in the special class will wear a blue dress.

They will be allowed—

1st. To be eligible to be recommended for an extra remission, not exceeding one week.

2nd. To be eligible for appointments of trust.

3rd. To be eligible for the extra gratuity of 3 l. on discharge, which may be handed to a Prisoners' Aid Society.

4th. To receive a visit of half an hour, and to receive and write a letter once in two months.

16. INTERMEDIATE PRISON:—

Convicts who are considered eligible for the intermediate prison are permitted to pass the latter portion of their sentences there before release on licence.

17. The period to be passed in this prison varies according to the prisoner's sentence; 52 months being the period under a five years' sentence, and a month additional being allowed for every additional year of sentence.

18. No convict will be considered eligible for the intermediate prison till he is in the special class, or, if under five years' sentence, in the first class, and has earned the required number of marks under his sentence.

19. The following classes of convicts are ineligible for the intermediate prison:—Convicts whose crimes or previous circumstance in life preclude them from being treated in the ordinary manner; those who have passed on a former occasion through an intermediate prison; those who are imbecile or unfit for labour.

20. There may also be other exceptional cases where the convicts concerned will be adjudged ineligible for the intermediate prison.

21. Convicts under sentence of five years, who cannot attain the special class, and are not eligible for the intermediate prison, may be recommended for an extra gratuity of 2*l.*, which may be handed to a Prisoners' Aid Society, on discharge; provided they have not forfeited more than 720 marks for remission, and have passed nine months in the first class with exemplary conduct.

22. All prisoners will wear a badge on the sleeve of their jacket, which will denote their register number and sentence; and also their register number on their caps.

23. For penitential purposes in calculating the gratuities, the following scale may be adopted:—

In the 3rd Class 20 marks are equal to	1 d.
In the 2nd " " "	1½ d.
In the 1st " " "	2½ d.

24. Convicts sentenced to penal class or cross-irons or to wear the parti-coloured or distinctive dress while under such punishment, to be placed in the probation class, after which they will return to their original class, unless the sentence specifies to the contrary.

25. Convicts returned to public works from second probation in separate confinement will go through the classes in the same way as convicts first received from separate confinement.

#### REGULATIONS.—MARK SYSTEM.

1. The time which every convict under sentence of penal servitude must henceforth pass in prison will be represented by a certain number of marks, which he must earn by actual labour performed before he can be discharged.

2. No remission will be granted for conduct. It is only on condition of good conduct and strict obedience that convicts are allowed to earn by their industry a remission of a portion of their sentences.

3. If, therefore, their conduct is indifferent or bad, they will be liable to be fined a certain number of marks, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and will thus forfeit by misconduct the remission they may have earned by their industry.

4. The scale of marks is—

8 marks per diem for steady hard labour, and the full performance of their allotted task.

7 marks per diem for a less degree of industry.

6 marks per diem for a fair but moderate day's work.

5. No remission is granted for the period passed in separate confinement, which is fixed at nine months; a convict's marks are therefore to be calculated at the rate of six per diem, as commencing nine months from the date of conviction; and any forfeiture of time incurred in separate confinement is to be added to his marks at the rate of six for every day forfeited; but if he is detained through no fault of his own in a separate prison above nine months from date of sentence, he will be credited with eight marks per diem for the days he is so detained. After 12 months he is to be classed for labour and credited with marks according to his labour-class as if on public works.

6. If by his industry on public works the convict gains eight marks per diem, and does not forfeit any for misconduct, he earns the full remission of one-fourth allowed by the Lord Lieutenant.

7. The scale of remission to every convict is to be one-fourth of his period on public works.

No expectation of release from prison can be held out to convicts sentenced to penal servitude for life after 12th July 1864, until they have completed 20 years, except in cases where sentence of death was not recorded, which cases should be submitted for consideration at the end of 15 years; or except there are other special circumstances affecting the cases. Every case submitted for consideration must be taken on its own merits.

8. When a convict is sentenced to forfeiture of time, a number of marks equal to the number of days forfeited multiplied by six is to be added to the whole number of marks he has to earn; so he can by industry earn eight, he may thereby gain a remission of one-fourth of such forfeiture.

9. When a convict is sentenced to be degraded for a certain time to a lower class, he must remain therein until he has earned the full number of marks for that time, viz., the whole number of days multiplied by eight, such number of marks is not, however, to be added to the original number he has to earn for remission, but it represents the number of marks he must earn before he can return to his original class, unless the sentence specifies to the contrary.

10. Convicts in the light labour class to be credited only with six or seven marks, according to their character and industry, unless specially otherwise ordered by the General Prisons Board.

11. Convicts sentenced to separate confinement or penal class, or while undergoing second probation, to be credited only with six marks per diem during that period.

12. Convicts in hospital to be credited only with six marks per diem, which may be increased by special recommendation of the Governor to the General Prisons Board.

13. The record of marks to be kept by the infirmary principal warder, and submitted to the medical officer, who will make such recommendation as he sees fit to the Governor.

14. On Sunday marks must be allotted for conduct alone on that day.

15. Any prisoner reported for idleness or misconduct at school will be liable, in addition to any other punishment, to be fined a number of marks proportionate to his offence.

16. Convicts who, by their inattention, do not profit by the instruction given them, and are found unable to read and write on emerging from the third class, will forfeit their gratuity, which cannot be restored to them until they can do so.

17. The power of the Governor to fine convicts for remission is limited to the equivalent in marks of their present power of forfeiture of time, viz., from 1 to 14 days, the equivalent being from 6 to 84 marks; and his power as to degradation of class is limited to three months, represented by 720 marks, which must be earned before the convict can regain his class, but which are not to be added to the total amount he has to earn for remission.

18. Reconvicted men will be placed in the same scale of remissions as other convicts, and if their conduct is meritorious their cases will be submitted for favourable consideration at the same period as other convicts; but they will be more severely dealt with than other convicts if they misconduct themselves.

Convicts, however, who are reconvicted during the existence of their license, will, in addition to their minimum time of second sentence, be required to serve the whole of the remission they were allowed when going on license. License holders re-convicted a third time, *i.e.*, twice re-convicted while on license, get no remission.

19. Convicts who by their misconduct forfeit the whole of their remission will be liable to be kept in separate confinement during the last six months of their sentence.

SYSTEM of Classification to be adopted for all female convicts who were on 1st February 1881, undergoing their first period of probation under their sentences of penal servitude, and for all female convicts received into a convict prison after that date; and for all female convicts who, by reason of misconduct have been, or may hereafter be ordered by the General Prisons Board, to be placed under this system.

1st. All stages and classes in operation previous to 1st February 1881, to be abolished for all such convicts.

2nd. A convict during the term of her imprisonment will be required to pass through the following classes, viz. :—

Probation class, nine months, during which she must earn 1,620 marks by good conduct and actual work performed.	} Minimum period with good conduct and industry.
Third class, nine months, during which she must earn 1,620 marks as above.	
Second class, nine months (unless removed to a refuge under a five years' sentence before the completion of this period), during which she must earn 1,620 marks as above.	

After which she will be eligible for promotion to the first class. It will be seen that no woman (with the exception made above) can be recommended for discharge, until she is in the first class.

3rd. Every convict is thus required to remain in the probation class for a minimum period of nine months, reckoned from the date of conviction.

4th. Prisoners detained in the probation class for misconduct cannot be promoted to the third class until they have earned the additional number of marks forfeited by their misconduct.

5th. If her conduct and industry are good she will be promoted to the third class, and so on to the second, remaining in each a minimum period of nine months.

6th. The remainder of the term of her imprisonment will be spent in the first class unless she is degraded to any lower class.

7th. These classes will be kept quite separate from each other in the prison.

8th. Convicts in the PROMOTION CLASS will be subjected while undergoing confinement to the special rules and regulations approved of for that class. They will continue in the probation class until they have completed nine months, reckoning from the date of conviction, with good conduct.

Prisoners in the probation class will wear the ordinary brown serge dress.

9th. Prisoners in this class will be allowed no gratuity, nor to receive visits or write letters, except one letter on reception from separate confinement; they will be allowed one period of exercise on Sunday.

The strictest silence will be enforced with prisoners in this class on all occasions.

10th. If their conduct and industry are either bad or indifferent, either in separate confinement or after their release therefrom, they will be detained in the probation class until they have earned an additional number of marks to that allotted to the period to be passed in probation.

11th. On leaving the probation class the prisoners will be received into the THIRD CLASS. The strictest silence to be enforced on all occasions on prisoners received into this class. Prisoners in this class will wear the ordinary brown serge dress, and will wear No. 3 badge.

They will be allowed—

1st. To receive a gratuity of 18 s., being at the rate of 2 s. per month, for nine months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if their conduct shows that they deserve it.

2nd. To receive a visit of 20 minutes' duration once in six months, at such time as the Lady Superintendent approves, care being taken that the stipulated number is not exceeded, and both to receive and write a letter once in three months, provided their conduct in that class has been good for at least two previous consecutive months.

3rd. They will be allowed one period of exercise on Sundays.

12th. Prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary in the third class for a period of nine months will be promoted to the SECOND CLASS; they will wear the green serge dress and No. 2 badge, and will be in association.

They will be allowed—

1st. To receive a visit of 20 minutes' duration every four months, and both to receive and write a letter once in three months.

2nd. To receive a gratuity of 18 s., calculated at 2 s. per month for nine months, to be earned by marks during the time spent in this class, and if their conduct shows that they deserve it.

3rd. To have two periods of exercise on Sundays.

13th. Prisoners whose conduct has been exemplary in the second class for a period of nine months will be promoted to the FIRST CLASS. They will wear a dark blue serge dress, and No. 1 badge. In this class they will be in association.

They will be allowed—

1st. To receive a visit of half an hour every three months, and both to receive and write a letter once in two months.

2nd. Prisoners in this class will be allowed a gratuity of 2 l. 4 s., being at the rate 4 s. per month to be earned by marks until they have earned 4 l. altogether.

3rd. To be eligible, if their conduct and industry are good, and if special circumstances should render it desirable, to be recommended on discharge for a further gratuity not exceeding 2 l.

4th. To be allowed two periods of exercise on Sundays, and half an hour's additional exercise every day.

14th. The



14th. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes will respectively be distinguished by badges marked No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

15th. The Superintendent, with the sanction of the General Prisons Board, has the power to degrade a prisoner for the commission of an offence, from the 1st class to the 2nd class, or to the 3rd class, or probation class, and every prisoner so degraded from a class will necessarily forfeit any advantage for which she may have been recommended while in that class.

16th. A prisoner who has been degraded to a lower class cannot regain her position until by her good conduct and industry she has earned the number of marks which represent the time for which she is sentenced to be reduced. The number of days for which she is sentenced being multiplied by four, will give the full time she has to serve in the class to which she is reduced.

17th. Gratuities will be credited to prisoners in the 1st and 2nd, and 3rd classes, according to their industry, and the work they perform, and not exceeding 18 s. in the third class, 18 s. in the second class, and 2 l. 4 s. in the first class.

18th. This amount will be paid to the prisoners on their discharge, or laid out for their benefit, at the discretion of the General Prisons Board, and under such regulations as the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time sanction.

19th. The cases of prisoners of advanced age or who are invalids, or who have infants, or who, from any other circumstance, may be unable to perform work, when in the 1st and 2nd classes, will be specially considered, with a view to some small gratuity being credited to them, provided their conduct be in all respects satisfactory.

20th. Every prisoner may upon reception write and receive one letter. The privilege afterwards of writing or receiving a letter shall be at intervals of three months in the 3rd and 2nd classes, and a visit every six months in the 3rd class, and every four months in the 2nd class; the first exercise of such privilege to take place at the discretion of the Lady Superintendent, or being permitted to write a letter as above, and the succeeding intervals to be reckoned from the last letter for the time being.

21st. First-class prisoners to be allowed to write and receive letters at intervals of two months, and a visit every three months for half an hour. Letters disapproved of will be suppressed, and the privilege for that term forfeited, if the Superintendent judge the forfeiture necessary. In cases of misconduct, the privileges shall be postponed, if forfeited, at the discretion of the Superintendent, or other superior authority; the Superintendent recording in her journal all instances in which she may exercise this discretion. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by persons appointed for that purpose, and shall be forwarded or kept back according to the nature of their contents. Events of importance to prisoners may be communicated to them at any other period by the Superintendent.

22nd. Convicts in the light-labour class to be credited only with four or five marks, according to their character and industry, unless specially otherwise ordered by the General Prisons Board.

23rd. Convicts released from second probation, in separate confinement, will go through the classes in the same way as convicts first received from separate confinement.

24th. Convicts in hospital to be credited only with four marks per diem, which may be increased by special recommendation of the Lady Superintendent to the General Prisons Board.

25th. The record of marks to be kept by the infirmary principal matron, and submitted to the medical officer, who will make such recommendation as he sees fit to the Lady Superintendent.

26th. The scale of marks is—

6 marks per diem for steady hard labour and the full performance of their allotted task.

5 marks per diem for a less degree of industry.

4 marks per diem for a fair but moderate day's work.

27th. The following qualifications are necessary to render a female convict eligible for a Refuge:—

1st. She must be in the FIRST CLASS, except her sentence is one of five years, in which case she may become eligible for the refuge while in the second class. Women who fail to obtain first class only, from being unable to read and write, may, on special leave by the General Prisons Board, be promoted for the purpose of being eligible for the refuge.

2nd. Her conduct and industry must be good.

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3rd. Her health must be good, and she must be physically capable of earning a livelihood.

4th. She must not have more than 16 months' time to serve before becoming due for discharge on license, or expiration of sentence.

5th. No convict who has been at a refuge before will be sent to one again without special sanction from the General Prisons Board; and no convict will be sent to a refuge who has had this privilege twice under former sentences.

6th. She must not have been guilty of violent and insubordinate conduct within six months. If she should have been, she should be degraded to a lower class.

7th. Previous to any convict becoming due to go to a refuge who was convicted of murder or violent assault, or whose crime or character is remarkable or notorious, the attention of the General Prisons Board should be specially called to the case, in order that they may address a communication to the manager of the refuge to ascertain whether she objects to her coming to the refuge.

The foregoing Rules shall apply to the several Convict Prisons, and shall come into operation upon the expiration of forty days after the same, having been settled and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, shall have been laid before Parliament.

Made and executed this 23rd day of May 1882, by "The General Prisons Board for Ireland."

[Seal of General Prisons Board.]

(signed) *J. Barlow*, Vice-Chairman.

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By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

*Spencer.*

IN pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, We, John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Ireland, have settled, and hereby approve of the foregoing Rules, made by the General Prisons Board of Ireland.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of August 1882.

(signed)	<i>H. Law, C.</i>	<i>Henry Ormsby.</i>
	<i>Mowat.</i>	<i>Edward Gibson.</i>
	<i>Fitzgerald.</i>	<i>Gerald Fitzgerald, Jun.</i>
	<i>G. O. Trevelyan.</i>	<i>Thos. Steel, General.</i>
	<i>C. R. Barry.</i>	<i>W. M. Johnson.</i>

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PRISON (IRELAND).

*COPY of General Order as framed and  
Approved by the Joint Committee and the  
Prison Council on 10 August 1896.*

*(Printed pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

*Printed by the State of Commerce, in Printing  
by London 1896.*

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